Nor could a woman who entered the public service give or enjoy that domestic happiness which was the object of marriage. The duties of the husband might require his presence at one place, while the duties of the wife might require her presence miles away. Perhaps they could come together only once a year. Those whom God had united, Government were separating. Women could of course remain unmarried and serve Government. But to do that was to ignore the fundamental object of life.

The remedy for these evils lay in reforming the present educational system and in turning the attention of women to their proper sphere of life. They should not be given the same kind of education as men, because the duties of life differed in either case. Domestic economy and selected handicrafts should be made compulsory subjects of study in all English and Vernacular schools for girls. Candidates desirous of studying in Form VI should be required to possess very high marks and also to produce medical certificates as to their physical fitness. Thus the really bright and intelligent girls should alone be allowed to go for higher education.

The proposal of Government to throw open all departments to women was a nice one, but that was not going to reduce unemployment among them. The proper remedy lay in changing the system of education and in preparing girls for the duties of domestic life.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Mahomed Munavari, I accept, in the same spirit in which you administer it, the scolding you have given me for endeavouring to lift women from what you so strongly feel is their proper sphere and for allowing them to reach higher education and even enter Government service. I have looked around carefully and I see that there are no women at all at present in this hall (Laughter) and I suspect that is why you have had the courage to speak thus (Laughter). However, women must step forward the same as man. They cannot stand still. Even Turkey has changed and one hears that Afghanistan is changing.

67. The Municipalities and the Government.

MR. V. SUBRAHMONYAM (*Member, Municipal Council, Nagercoil*) said that Government should not interfere too freely with the administration of municipal councils and at the same time they should not give absolute independence to the councils. When there were complaints, for instance, against the president or vice-president of a municipal council, Government should look into them. He then spoke at length on certain irregularities on the part of the president, Nagercoil municipality, and criticised his actions. Another suggestion was that Government should give liberal grants to the municipalities. As regards the Municipal Regulation, Government should make some amendments, as for instance in the matter of prohibiting village panchayat judges from holding membership in municipal councils. So far as maintenance of public roads was concerned Government should undertake it in every municipality. Government should also appoint two special inspectors for regularly auditing the accounts of the municipalities. In conclusion the member referred to two needs of the Nagercoil municipality in particular, viz., the early establishment of a system of water-supply and the strengthening of the right bank of the Pazhayar from Alangal to the Ozhuginasery bridge.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Subrahmanyam, it seems to me from your representation that you want Government both not to interfere with municipalities and to interefere more with municipalities. I am completely at a loss to understand the contradiction.

As regards the rest of your representation, the only meaning I can put upon them is that you, who come here to represent the municipal Council, are endeavouring through this Assembly to make the Government secure for you what you failed to secure at the municipal council yourself and of which you are a member.

The Assembly adjourned at 5 P. M. to meet again at 11-30 A. M. on Friday the 2nd March 1928.

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